## EJERCICIO SISTEMAS HOMOGENEOS

Determinar todos los valores de  $\lambda$  tales que el sistema homogeneo ( $\lambda I_n - A$ )x = 0, tiene una solucion no trivial

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{array}\right)$$

Desarrollamos el sistema homogeneo  $(\lambda I_n - A)x = 0$ , remplazando a A por la matriz ya dada:

$$(\lambda I_n - A)x = 0$$

Entendemos que  $I_n$  es igual a la matriz identidad  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\left[ \lambda \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \right] \left( \begin{array}{c} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

La variable  $\lambda$  multiplica a la matriz identidad

$$\left[\left(\begin{array}{cc} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{array}\right) - \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{array}\right)\right] \left(\begin{array}{c} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$$

Operamos:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \lambda-2 & -3 \\ -2 & \lambda+3 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$$

Sacamos la determinante:

$$\det \left( \begin{array}{cc} \lambda - 2 & -3 \\ -2 & \lambda + 3 \end{array} \right) = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 3) - (-2)(-3) = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 3) - 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 2\lambda - 6 - 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 12 = 0$$
 Factorizamos

$$(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 4) = 0$$

Despejamos  $\lambda$ 

$$\begin{array}{lll} \lambda-3=0 & ; & \lambda+4=0 \\ \lambda=3 & ; & \lambda=-4 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda = 3$$
 ;  $\lambda = -4$